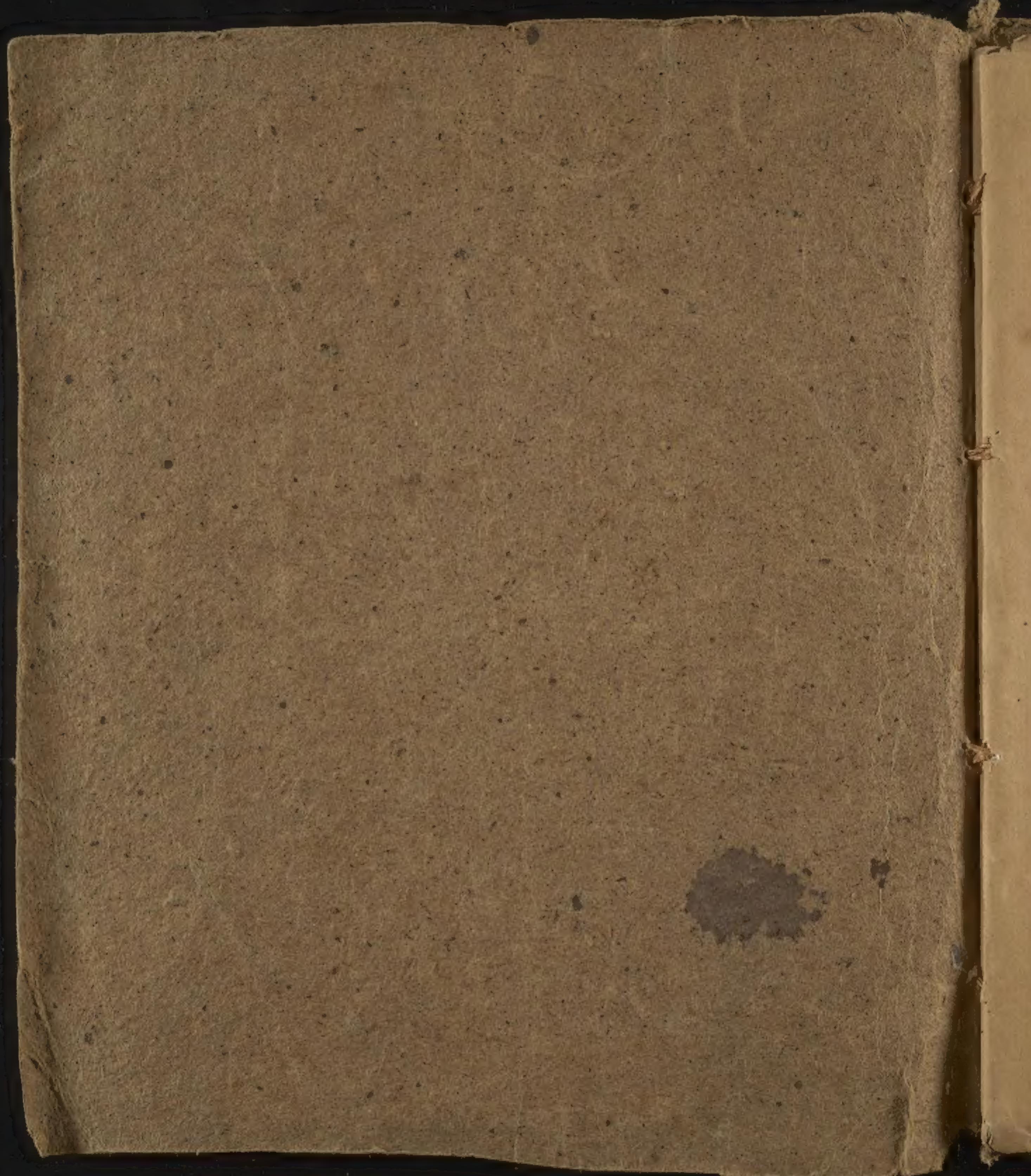


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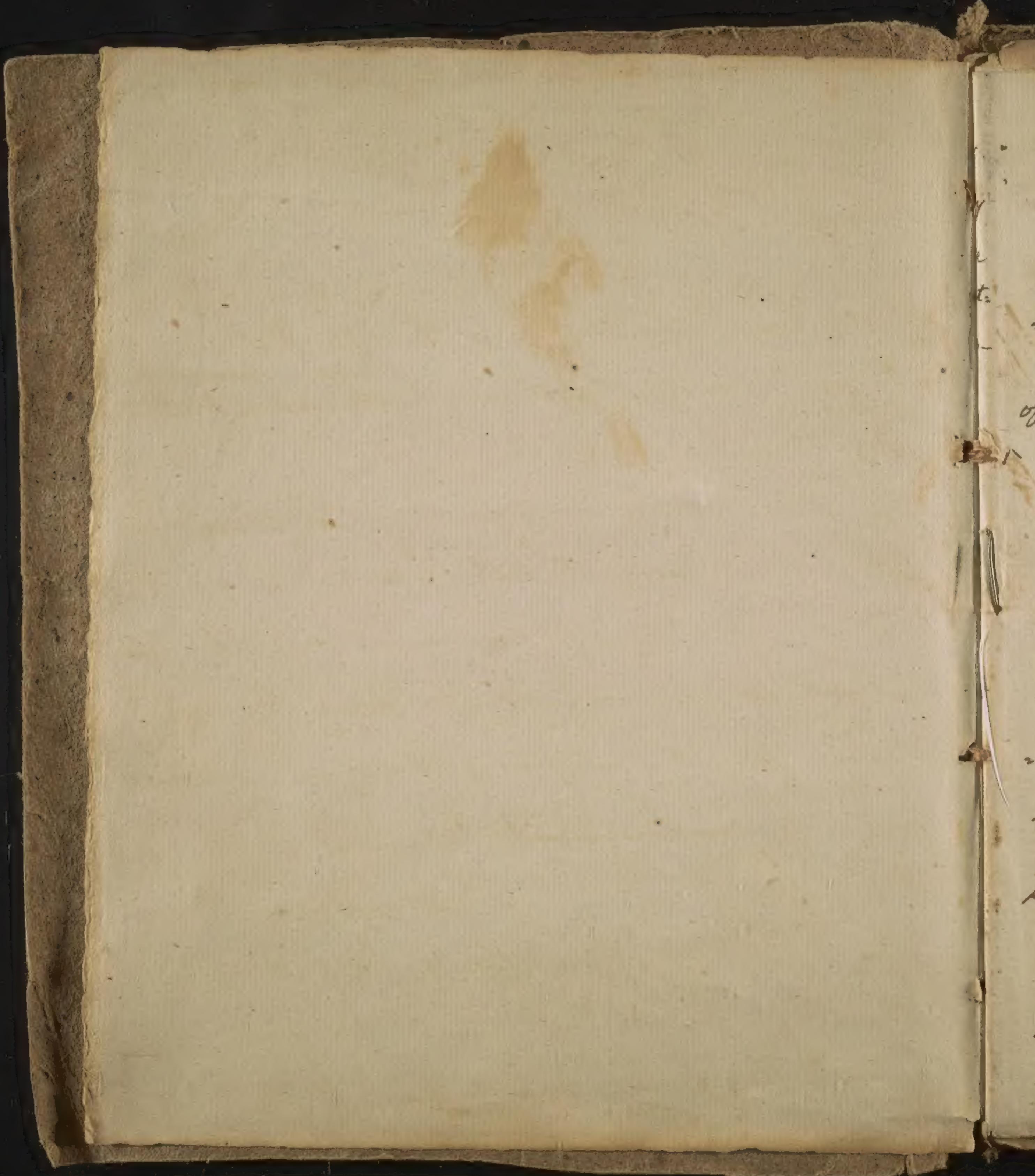


I

Introductory Lecture to a
course of lectures on the
Theory & practice of Physic.
Delivered in the College of Philad:^e

before the Students & Trustees of the
College Novem^r 2nd 1789. -

by
Benj^m Rush



Gentlemen /

It would ^{be} unpardonable to enter upon the Chair of the late Professor of the Theory & practice of Physic, without ^{paying a humble} a tribute of respect & to his memory. —

The Dr John Morgan whose place I have been called upon to fill, was born in the city of Philad: - He discovered in early life a taste for propensity for learning, & an uncommon application to books. - He acquired the rudiments of ^{his} classical and his academic learning at the Rev: Dr Hinkley's Academy in Nottingham, & finished his studies in this College under the present Provost, and the late Rev: Dr Allison. In both those Seminaries he acquired the ^{esteem} ~~merit~~ ^{stage} ~~of his~~ ^{of his} ~~parents~~ ^{confidence}.

uncommon
by his diligence

& affection of his preceptors, by his ~~diligence~~
& ~~proper conduct~~, & rapid proficiency in his studies.
in his studies, and by his ~~respectable~~ He was
always acquired knowledge of every kind with
equal facility, & ~~was one of that~~
~~class of worthies that he was~~ admitted to
the first ^{literary} honors that were conferred
by the College of Philadelphia.

During the last year of his attendance
upon the College he began the study of
Physics under Dr In^r Redman of this city.

His conduct as an apprentice was such as gained
~~his conduct as an apprentice was such~~
him the esteem & confidence of his ^{preceptor} master,
as gained him the esteem of his patients.

The affection of all his patients. He
was modest - industrious, & faithful as an
apprentice, and won the hearts of the
sick by his affectionate and respectful

~~intercourse with them.~~

After he had finished his top studies
under Dr. Redman he ~~entered~~ into the
~~service~~ service of his Country as a surgeon
of Lieutenant in the provincial
body of in a regiment of troops raised
by the province of Pennsylvania, ^{in the} to oppose
the war ~~before~~ which Britain & America
carried on against the French nation. For
as ^{reputed} his capacity of surgeon, in which ^{only} he
in the Army, ^{reputation}
retired he acquired both knowledge & ^{reputation}.
He was ^{respected} by the
regarded the confidence of the first officers
& beloved by all the soldiers of the Army, &
so great was his diligence & humanity
in attending the sick & wounded who were
the subjects of his care, that I well remember
to have heard it said "that if it were possible for

any man to merit heaven by his good works,
Dr Morgan would be deserve it for his faithful
attendance upon his patients." -

In the year 1760 he left the army, and
travelled for Europe with a view of prosecuting the
his studies in medicine. ~~had~~ He attended the
lectures & dissections of the late celebrated Dr
Wm Hunter, and afterwards spent two
years in attending the lectures of the professors
in Edin^r: - Here ^{both the} Dr Monroes brother
John - Dr Cullen - Rutherford - Whyt & Hope
were his masters, ~~He~~ with each of whom
he lived in the most familiar intercourse
& all of whom spoke of ~~him~~ him with affection
& respect. At the end of two years he published
an elaborate ~~and learned~~ & ingenious ^{elaborate} thesis upon

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the formation of his, & after defending it, was
admitted to the honor of Doctor of Medicine
in the University.

From Djin^{rt} he went to London, and
after sometime visited Paris where he spent
a winter in attending the anatomical
lectures & dissections of M^r Sue. It was
here he ~~had~~ injected a kidney in so
curious & elegant a manner, that it
procured his admission into the Academy
of Surgery in Paris. —

& from India while on the continent
of Europe, he visited Holland & Italy. In
both these countries he was introduced
to the first medical & literary characters.
as he spoke ^{the} Latin & French languages

with perfect uncommon ease & propriety he
 by their means with advantage
 was enabled to converse with the distinguished
 Scholars & philosophers to whom he was in-

roduced with advantage. He
 spent several hours in the company with
 who spent several hours in with Voltaire
 at Geneva, and he had the honor of a
 long conference with the celebrated M^r.
 Maggi at Padua when he was in the
 80th year of his age. This venerable Physi-
 cian who was the light & ornament of
 two or three ^{successive} generations of Physicians,
 was so pleased wth the D^r that he claimed kindred with him
~~and~~ he presented with a copy
 from the resemblance of their names,
 and ins^w on the blank leaf of a copy
 of his works which he presented to him,
 he inscribed with his own hand the following

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words "Affini suo, medico preclarissimo,
Johanni Morgan". Donat Auctor". —

Upon the Doctor's return to London
he was elected for a Fellow of the Royal Society.
He was likewise admitted to as a Licentiate
of the College of Physicians in London, & a
Member of the College of Physicians in
Edinburgh. —

It was during his absence from
conducted with ~~suggested to~~ ^{the plan} D'Chippens
home that he suggested the idea of estab-
lishing a medical School in this city. —

~~The~~ [Too much] praise cannot be given to the
~~opposite~~ friend who ^{restored his reputation.}
man who first ~~formed the~~ ^{oppo} ~~overcame the~~ prejudices of a
& sleep in his profession. ^{a young country}
young country by introducing into its Ana-
tomical Lectures & Dissections. The merit of
this undertaking is wholly D'Chippens, but

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The historian who shall hereafter relate the progress of medical Science in America, will be deficient in candor & justice if he does not connect the name of Dr Morgan with that auspicious era in which Medicine was first taught & studied as a science in this country.

The ~~Gospalas~~ returned to Philad^e in the year 1765 honored with literary ~~friend~~ ^{honors, and} was received with open arms by his fellow citizens. They felt an ^{interest in} ~~obligation to~~ him for having advanced in every part of Europe the honor of the American name.

The first year of his arrival, he ~~intended~~ was elected professor of the Theory & Practice of Physic, in ~~the~~ ^{the} College of this city, ~~Hospital~~ soon afterwards ^{began} his course and delivered at a publick Commencement his plan for the ^{concluding} establishment of

a medical School ^{with} I in the College in this city.

This discourse ~~had~~ great merit was composed
with ~~undeserved~~ sweet taste & judgement, & ~~but~~ contained
many of the true principles of liberal medical
Science. - - *

In the year 1769 he had the pleasure of
seeing the first fruits of his ~~industry~~, ^{labor for}
~~the advancement~~ ^{Five young gentlemen} ~~patriotism~~ of medicine. ~~In that year~~
^{in that year}
~~were admitted~~ received from the hands of
Provost ^{the present} the first honors in Medicine that
ever were conferred in America. v. The historian

But the zeal of Dr Morgan was not
confined to the advancement of medical sci-
ence alone. He had an active hand in
the establishment of the American Philo-
sophical Society, and he undertook in the

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year 1773 a long Voyage to Jamaica on purpose
to solicit benefactions for the ^{College} supporting
the ~~Advancement~~^{Advancement} of all the branches general
in the ~~the~~ ^{the} This voyage enabled him to the
literature in the College. -

Thus far we have traced the history of the Doctor's life with peculiar pleasure. And here I would close my account, ^{of him, did} I not think that much useful instruction might be gained by marking a single incident in his life which defeated the ~~people's~~ expectations which had been created by the splendor of his character ~~of his~~ ~~soe great & soe precious~~ & thereby deprived my country of a comtancee of ~~the~~ the benefits of that publick zeal which had distinguished the early stages of his life.

In Obedience to the Advice of his friend
 Nation Dr Fothergill of London to undertook to
 introduce the European mode of Practicing
Physick

[The difficulties of combining the duties
 of an Apothecary - a Surgeon & a Physician
 has long been a subject of complaint among
 the liberal votaries of medicine in America.

Besides ~~against~~ To the many Objections that
 have been made to it, that ~~one~~^{is} of its being
 unfriendly to the advancement of Medicine
 may be added as
 is ~~unfriendly~~ a principal One. In Obedience
 to the advice of Dr Fothergill of London Dr Morgan
 undertook the ~~bold~~ ^{arduous task} enterprise of separating
 the professions of the Physician, from those
 of the Apothecary & Surgeon, and introduc-
 tion of the practice of European Physicians

required from his patients a compensation for his services as soon as he had performed them. Unfortunately the prejudices & habits of the people of America had not been sufficiently weighed in this new & difficult undertaking, nor ~~as~~ was it done attention paid to the difference in the ~~condition~~
~~& of the Value of money~~
~~circumstances of men in~~ ~~an old~~
of a new country. In Europe where property has acquired its ~~dead~~, ^{height} ~~the~~ wealth and ~~reputation~~ there ^{is} with always a quantity of stagnating money; but in America the opportunities of employing money ~~money is in~~ ~~in perpetual motion to advantage~~
are so numerous that few men think of keeping more in their ^{populous} coffers than is sufficient for the ordinary expenses of carrying on

his business, or maintaining their families.
 hence arises the difficulty of rewarding a
 physician for his services as soon as he has
 performed them even among persons ^{of}
 the most ample fortunes. From the habits
~~of the people of America, & their inability~~
~~to support the European mode of practising~~
~~Physic Dr Morgan failed in his attempt~~
~~to introduce it. The influence of a disap-~~
~~-pointment in ~~such an~~ understanding too~~
~~would have been painful to a man of less~~
~~character than Dr.~~
~~Morgan. It affected him in the most~~
~~sensible manner, and ~~produced~~ ^{if is the ordinary}~~
~~everying, &c of his life.~~
~~Channing's son & graduate at Harvard~~
~~in his subsequent life, did not accord~~

Splendor its 14
with the brightness of the morning, of his life,
it must be ascribed to the influence of this
disappointment upon his temper & conduct.

He possessed an uncommon capacity
for acquiring knowledge - His memory was
extensive & accurate - He was intimately ac-
quainted with the Latin & Greek Classics, &
~~often expatiated in the~~ ^{had} read & copied much
in Medicine. In all his pursuits he was perse-
vering & indefatigable . He was capable of
friendship, and in his intercourse with his

patients discovered the most amiable, and
I never knew a person who had been attended by him
exemplary tenderness. ^{respect.}
that did not speak of his sympathy & affection with gratitude &

such was the man who once filled the
Chair of the theory & practice of physic
in our College. He is now no more. His

[The historian who shall hereafter

~~described~~
~~record the progress of medical Science in America,~~
~~will be wanting in candor and justice if he~~
~~does not connect the name of Dr Morgan~~
~~with that auspicious Era in which the~~
~~Science of Medicine was ^{first taught & studied as} transplanted in this~~
~~country.~~

remains have been conveyed without pomp to the
 grave. To oblivion let no assign the mortal ^{human} body
 numbers, but th let the ~~days~~. His ~~last~~ ^{regards} to us
~~& fears his imperfections~~ now sleep with him in
 the grave. But not so ~~to~~ silent the memory of his
 useful actions - every act of benevolence which
 he performed - every public spirited enterprise
 which he planned, or executed - & every tear
 of sympathy which he shed, ~~was~~ ^{faithfully} record-
 ed, in heaven, & shall be preserved for ever.

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thus publicly
Having discharged a duty to my predecessor in
the theory & practice of Physic
~~the chair which I have been called upon to fill, I~~
~~nature of that branch of medicine.~~
would now say a few words upon those ~~and~~
~~which~~
~~task that has been assigned me.~~ —

By the Theory of Physic, I understand, the Doctrine
of causes founded upon the history of the symptoms of dis-
eases — By the Practice of Physic I understand the cure
of diseases founded upon an investigation of their causes.

These two are inseparably connected together & that man
cares to be a physician who attempts to ~~divide~~ ^{separate from} them.
I am ~~not~~ aware that there is a sect of physicians who
call themselves Empirics & who affect to be led by experi-
ence ~~alone~~ ^{only} in opposition to those who add reasoning to
their observations. Who upon this account are called
Dermatists. This sect of physicians assert, that we know
nothing of the causes of diseases, & that experience ^{should be} alone
only guide in curing them. The Theory of diseases is
founded upon an accurate knowledge of the structure
& functions of the human body. The human body
may be considered in ~~it~~ threefold view of a chemical
physical & moral.

mixt - an hydraulic machine - & an animated system.

When we contemplate it as diversified in this manner, we grant there are many difficulties in admitting of dogmatical plan of physic. We know but little of that

part of the functions of the body which depends upon chemical principles. The mode of aggregation of the

simple solids - the change of the food into chyle, & the constituent parts of the blood, have never yet been fully ascertained by the chemists. As an hydraulic machine we know still less of the human body - Ma-

thematics here give us no assistance, but, on the contrary, have egregiously misled physiologists in all ages.

As our animated system we are, ^{still more} ignorant of it, ~~too perfect~~, for who is able to explain all ~~inconsistencies that to tools~~ of the laws of the nervous system,

or the method by which sensations are communicated to the brain? ~~is to subject ourselves to ridicule~~. These

things, we admit, militate against w^o. advocates for dogmatism in physic. But there is a still greater objec-

tion to it than any we have mentioned - A dogmatist generally confines himself to one system of physic only. This, like some favourite hypothesis, when once a man

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has conceived it, assimilates every thing to itself as proper nourishment; & generally goes straight by every thing he sees, hears - reads or understands. Thus y^e alchemist finds the philosophers stone clearly discovered in Homer's Iliad, & even in y^e old testament; & the mystic divine finds proofs of the trinity, & other mysteries of religion in the fire that warms, in the candle that lights, in the aliment that supports; & in y^e very wool & silk that cloathes him. Now it is easy to see, that such a servile compliance with any system

of Physic must be dangerous, since no system is perfect. It was from the influence of a single System that Galen ~~long~~ ^{so long} reigned y^e tyrant of y^e schools of physic. It

~~was reckoned a species of impiety to contradict him.~~ Dr. Boerhaave succeeded ^{by his System} ~~in some measure~~ in medicine especially in y^e British dominions. In a word, almost every system of Physic which has been broached has in y^e end enslaved its votaries.

Let us next call forth Empiricism & examine it in the same manner that we have done Dogmatism. The Empiric pretends to cure all disorders by imitation - But how ~~few~~ even of the oldest Physicians have met with all the variety in disorders which books describe? I have heard Dr. Hunter an old practitioner, declare that he every day of his life met

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with new cases even in that simple branch of medicine, midwifery. Nor will books supply of deficiencies of their observations. The histories of diseases, ^{remedies} partly upon acc't of W's ambiguity in language, & partly upon acc't of the love of W - marvelous - or a preconceived bias in favor of a certain hypothesis (a particular remedy) are seldom to be trusted. Besides, diseases wh- resemble each other may be much diversified by the difference of season - age - constitution - sex & the like (all wh- experience throws out of the question). This is W's reason. Why all professed Empiricks or quacks have in all ages done so much mischief. If experience be infallible, then the same medicine will always (*ceteris paribus*) produce the same effect - i.e. it will operate alike in all ages & in all countries. This administered by over so many different hands. But let us enquire, is this really W's case? ^{wood lime} Bar-water - lime water - ~~water~~ - soap - spine buds were all extolled as specifics in a hundred disorders a few years ago; but at present they are fallen into disuse, for no other reason than because they did not answer the high character W gave of them. The bark in England is esteemed a powerful antiseptic - Dr Asturie denies that ever it had any such effects in France. The sal Seignet
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is reckoned a specific for curing intermittents while y^e man-
factory of it was monopolised by an apothecary at Rochelle,
as soon as the method of making it became generally
known it ceased to have any ^{remarkable} virtues, ^{in that disorder.} But further, - How
often do we find physicians differ in their acct. of y^e same
medicine? One ascribes ~~a number~~ of virtues to a particular
medy, wh^{ch} another says he never saw do any service, &
both speak from long & repeated observation.

We need not be surprised at these things, when we consider
that all y^e knowledge acquired in this way is lodged in y^e
memory, which is a faculty of y^e mind, y^e least forward
to serve us. I believe few physicians remember more
than y^e two or three last years of their practice. Many
many cures have been performed by medicines which
have been thrown out of a window - or into y^e fire.

Let us enquire a little into y^e characters of some of
the greatest empirics that have appeared in Physic.

Hippocrates was y^e first founder of them - hence we find
him so often called by his followers. The Boan Oracle - The
Father of Physic. Even y^e Divine ^{old man} Hippocrates itself [For-
give me, illustrious shade, if I turn a apostate from thy
worship - I was once an Idolater at thy altar! Nor count it
sacrilege

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valuable gentlemen, if I venture to pluck a few grey hairs
from his hoary head]

The aphorisms of Hippocrates are valued as $\frac{1}{2}$ most gene-
ral of his works. Many of them & you all are ~~too~~ inclined
to true & well-founded - But I believe I should have $\frac{1}{2}$
~~the~~ ^{the} refugees ~~works~~ of 9 physicians out of ten on my side, if I should
say that $\frac{1}{2}$ greatest part of them are false & have no
foundation in nature - nor does $\frac{1}{2}$ making $\frac{1}{2}$ necessary
allowance for $\frac{1}{2}$ difference of age & climate in which he
wrote plead any thing in his favor. His Book of Prognostics
is nothing but histories of cases in which he has suffered
himself to exert himself without any assistance from art, most
of which terminated unsuccessfully. But if we turn our
eyes to modern times we shall find empiricism to be an
imposition of falsehood - absurdity - & impudence. Dr.

Ward a noted quack in England proposed curing all
soldiers ~~by~~ with crude quicksilver. He published ~~to give~~
~~the~~ ^{he had performed with it} a pompous acc't of his cures & it was received into the
Acta Medica & administered plentifully in many dis-.

... eases, but with so little effect - now with ^{such} obvious inconve-
niences that it was ~~repeatedly~~ ^{soon fell into} ~~disrepute~~ ^{disrepute}. The
late Dr. Ward was famous for curing fistulas - obstinate

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stantaneous eruptions of all kinds. After his death his recipes
 made publick.
~~were published to the world.~~ His medicines were prepared as
 carefully as possible & administered by $\frac{1}{2}$ most knowing of
 the faculty, but to no purpose. They seldom did any service,
^{now} are ~~justly~~ laid aside, while other preparations of
 some simples much safer & equally efficacious are sub-
 stituted in their room. - How is it then that quacks
 run away with the credit of performing so many cures?

(for the love of health like the love of gold levels all capacities)

How is it that even men of sense, become advocates for
 them, & puff off their medicines? - It is easy to answer
 these questions. - Among the many patients which come
 into their hands they no doubt sometimes stumble upon
 a medicine which performs a cure. Should a man go
 hinfold into an apothecaries shop & give the first me-
 dicine he laid his hand upon he might do the same. -
 There cures are highly extolled while the many incur-
 ables they have met with, together wth the many more
 whom they have sent out of the world are buried in
~~oblivion.~~ The reason of this is plain. The persons or the
 relations of those who have been the unhappy victims
^{of} their ignorance are ashamed to expose them, inasmuch

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as they at the same time their credulity, & call their own
~~Judgements~~
~~wisdom & discernment~~ in question.— Hence it has some-

times been said very properly that "quacks are w^t greatest
liars in y^t world, except their patients." If a physician
an with all the advantages of education - long experience -
& close observation sometimes falls into mistakes as to y^t
seat of disorders - or y^t best method of curing them (This is w^t
all of them allow) what can we expect from men without
education, or without a capacity of growing wise by y^t
~~most~~ experience or Observation.

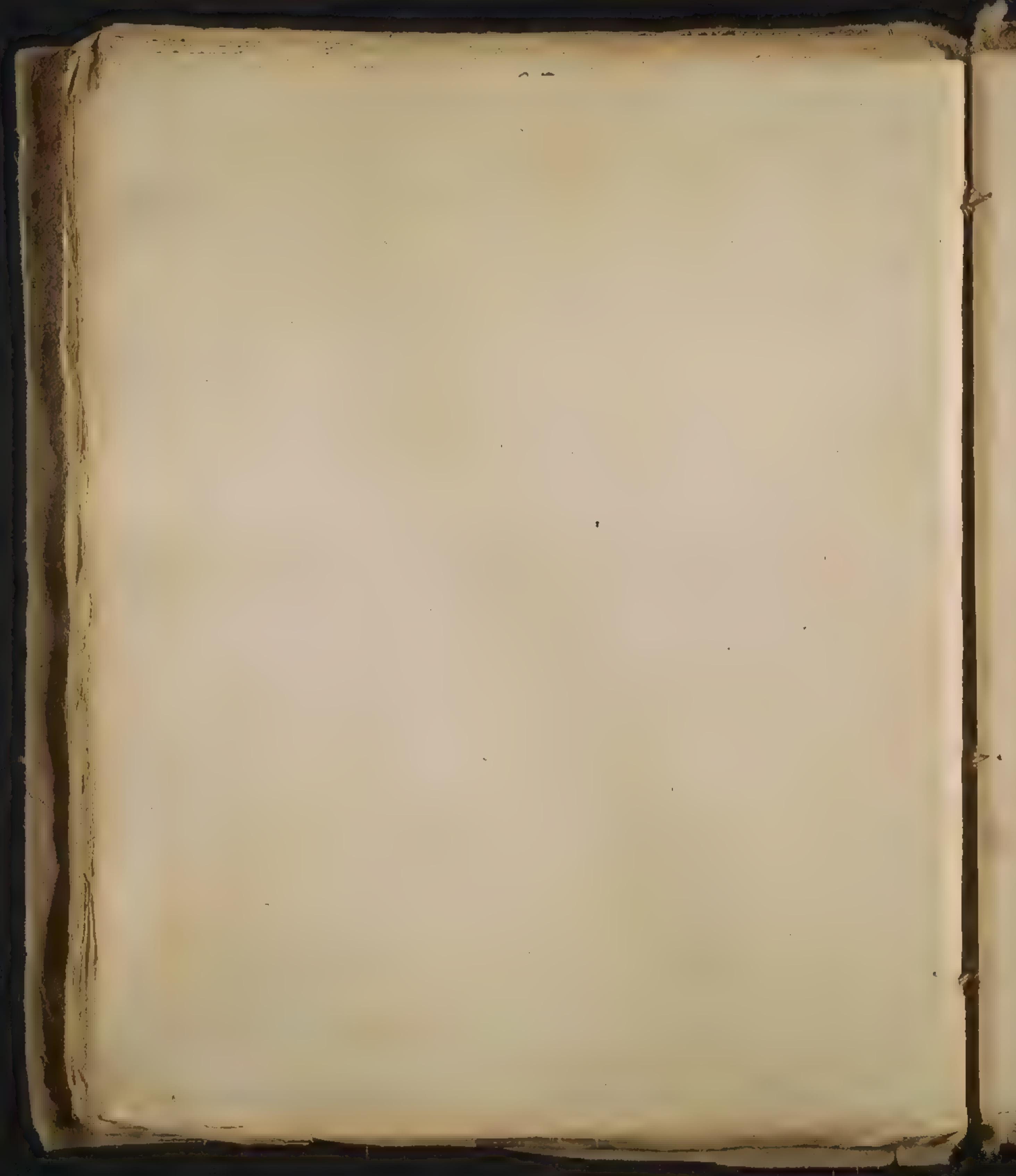
After what we have heard on both sides of the
question it will be no difficult matter to determine
which we shall prefer y^t dogmatical or empirical
plan of physic. — The former has all the advantages
without any of the disadvantages of y^t latter. The dogma-
tist may profit equally w^t y^t empiric from observation
& experience. — It has been objected to dogmatism that
we have many very false theories in physic — ^{This is} true! But
I will venture to say that physic abounds much more w^t
false facts (if I may be allowed y^t expression) than ^{with} false
theories. — But further. Every empiric must allow that

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he sometimes meets wth difficult cases in which his experience fails him - Analogy he has nothing to do wth. for this belongs to y^e dogmatist. In these cases let me ask who will stand y^e best chance of curing y^e disorder, the man who trusting entirely to his memory has neglected y^e use of his reason, & knows nothing about y^e relations of ideas or facts to one another, or y^e physician who has long been in y^e habit of exercising his reasoning faculties, & who knows how to take ^{the} advantage of y^e most remote analogies? Ignorance & presumption are no companions - while wisdom & diffidence always go hand in hand. The empiric never doubts of any thing - the dogmatical is always sceptical - The empiric is confident - The dogmatist only conjectures. - In a science so uncertain - so precarious as physic which of y^e two is fitter to be trusted? — But in spite of all the empiricks say of y^e boasted infallibility of their experience I will venture to say there is not one of them but uses a theory of some kind, reasoning is so natural to man that he cannot readily lay aside y^e habit of it. Dr. Sydenham who affected to despise it, is full of it, insomuch that it is hard to tell whether his theories or his practical observations have taken up most

most room in his works. Once met w^t a physician from one of the West India islands who accused me in talking on some medical subjects of being too theoretical ~~merely~~^{only} because I used a theory w^t he did not believe. - In the course of our conversation he gave me an acc^t of an hysteria in which (said he) the hysterick matter was thrown upon y^e kidneys & all y^e patient's complaint - Hold sir (said I) you are too theoretical - How do you know y^e hystericks are occasioned by matter? What is the specific nature of this matter? Where is it lodged? & is it excited it into action? - These questions surprised him, & he did not know till then, ^{further} that he was a dogmatist in physic. - I might insist upon this subject longer, & prove that y^e greatest quacks in y^e world never prescribe a single medicine without a reason of some sort for it. Some peculiar matter is to be destroyed, some raving acid or alkali is to be obtained, ^{some} viscid humors ^{are} to be thinned in all their prescriptions. - In a word as "religion of some sort" has been found necessary in all ages to preserve good morals, so theories of some sort have been found equally necessary to preserve a regular mode of practice.

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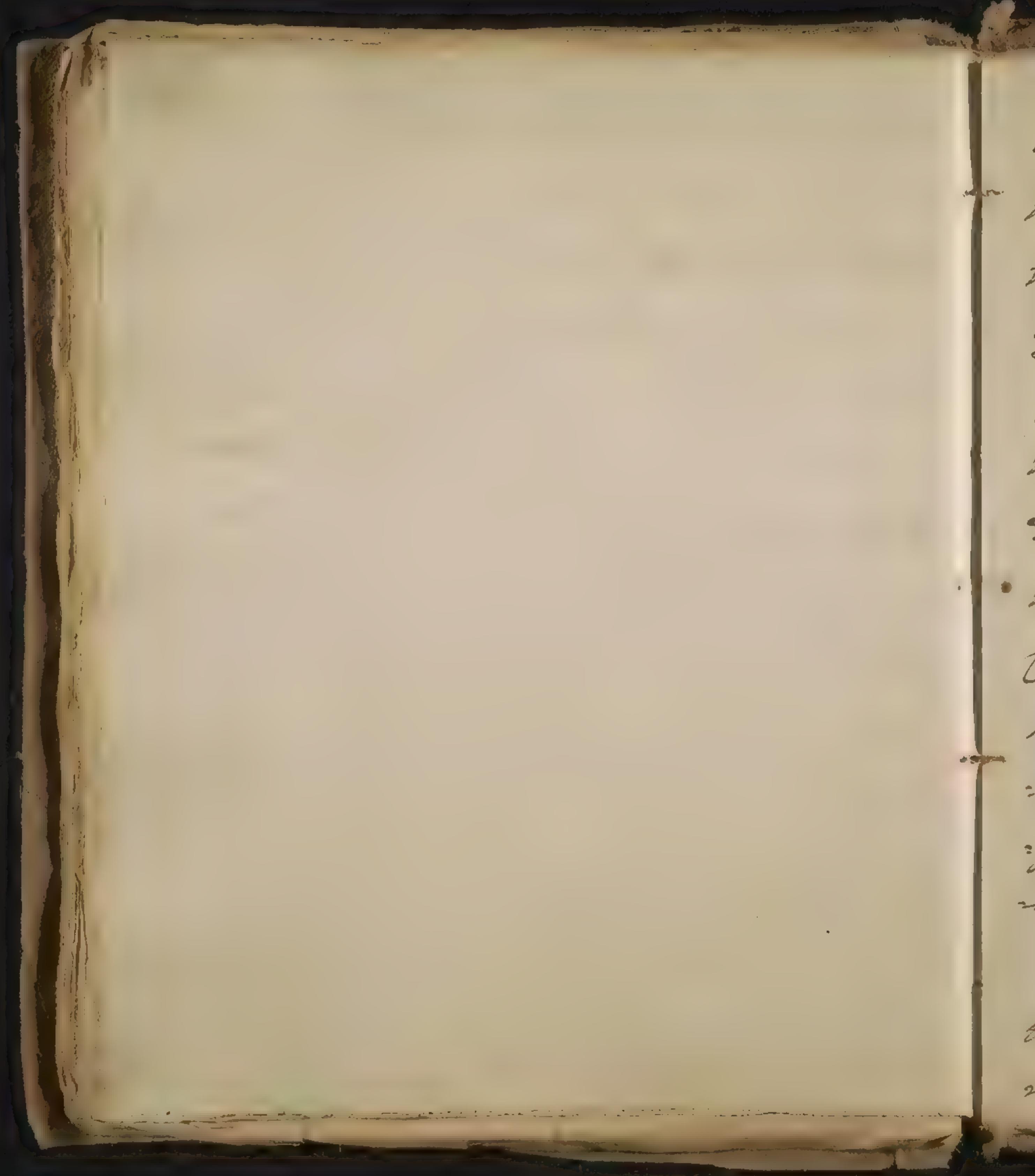


In the progress of medicine towards its present state of improvement different theories have been proposed to account for the causes of diseases by different authors. The physicians of the present century are divided between the systems of Dr Stahl - Dr Boerhaave - Dr Cullen & Dr Brown. In accounting for the diversity of the theories of these authors the following circumstances deserve our attention. —

The Dr Stahl lived and wrote in Saxony at a time among a people who of the most simple manners. Hence their diseases of course were simple, & such as were often cured by the simple operations of Nature without the aid of medicine. hence arose Dr Stahl's high opinion of

the virus nature medicinæ, and of the
existence of an anima medæ in the animal
~~human~~ body. So we shall hereafter show the
mechanism of these healing powers in nature
in the most simple diseases, & the pernici-
ous tendency of them in those artificial
diseases which are produced by the customs
of civilized life. —

2 D^r Boerhaave lived & wrote in a coun-
try where a moist atmosphere, & an
excessive quantity of animal diet produced
a immense number of the diseases of
the skin. These were supposed to arise
from a ^{preternatural or} impure state of the blood, and
hence Lenten - tenuity - and ceremony

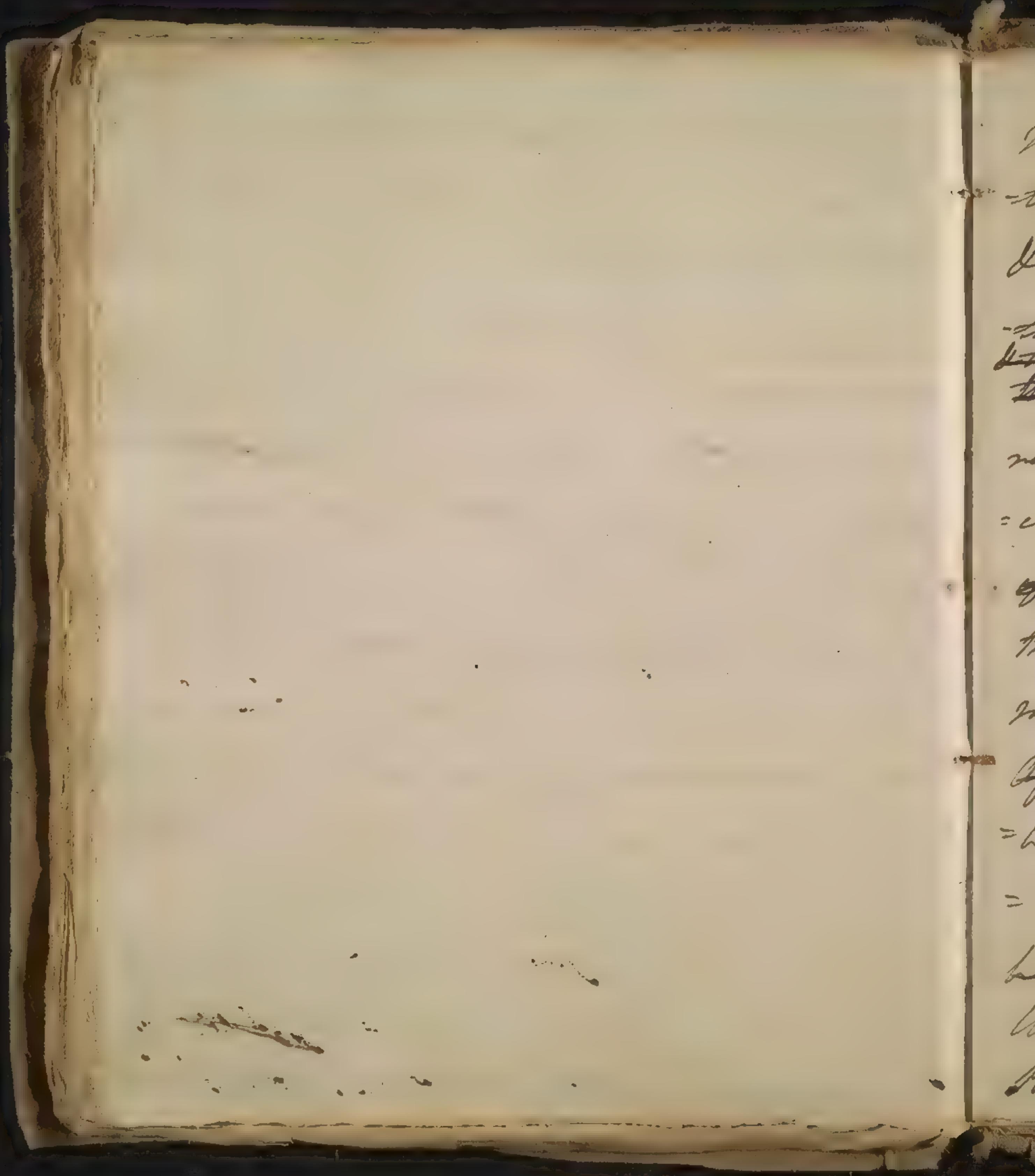


in that fluid were supposed by him to be
the proximate causes of all the diseases of
the human body. —

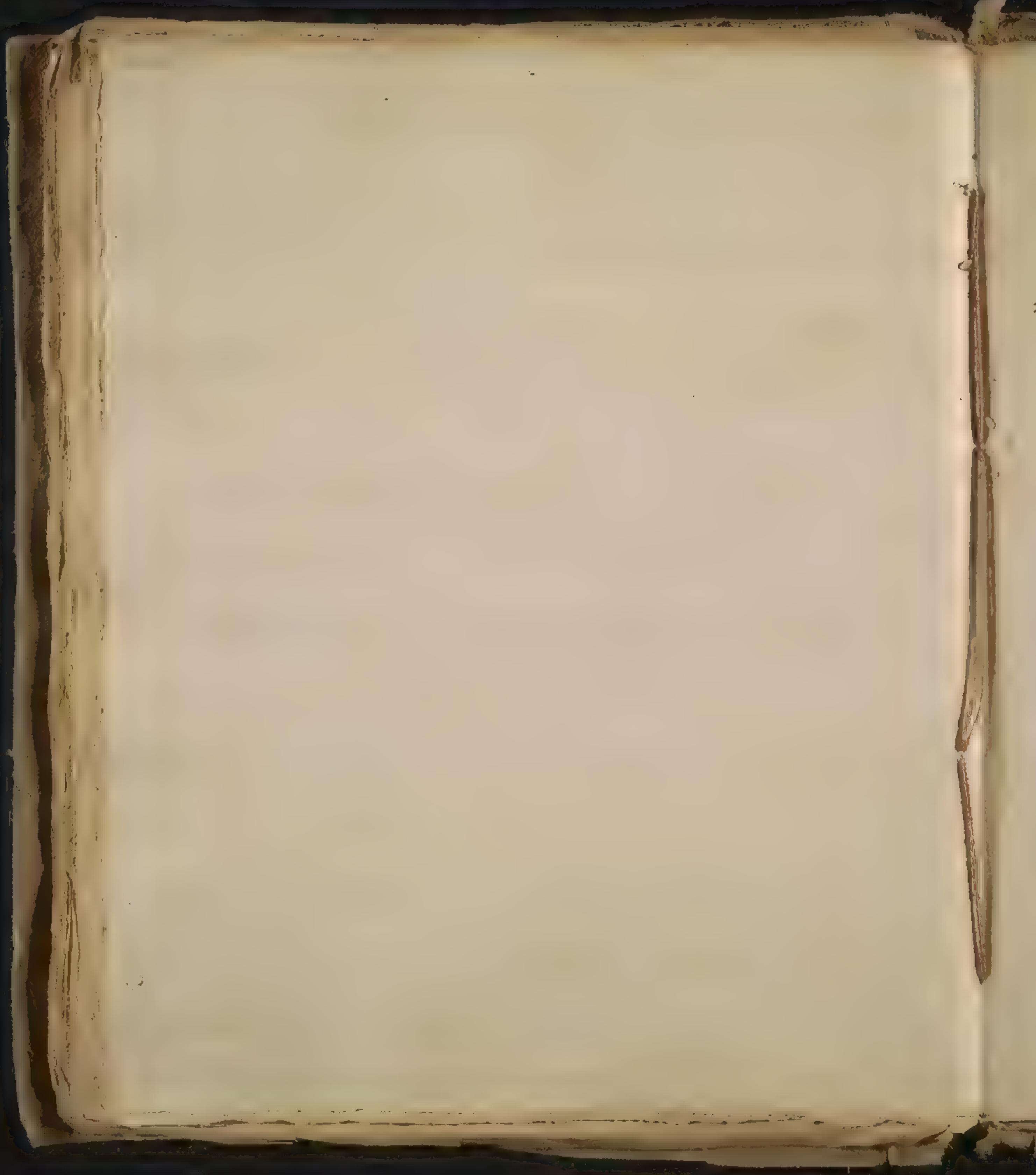
3 Dr Cullen lives & has written in a
country in which indolence & luxury
have let loose a number ^{new diseases.} of ~~terrible~~

These diseases appear to be seated chiefly in
the solids, & particularly in the
nervous system - hence the system of Dr.
Cullen's is founded upon the discovery of
the laws of & properties of muscular - arte-
rial & nervous fibres which have been un-
folded by the phenomena of the present artifi-
cial diseases of Great Britain. —

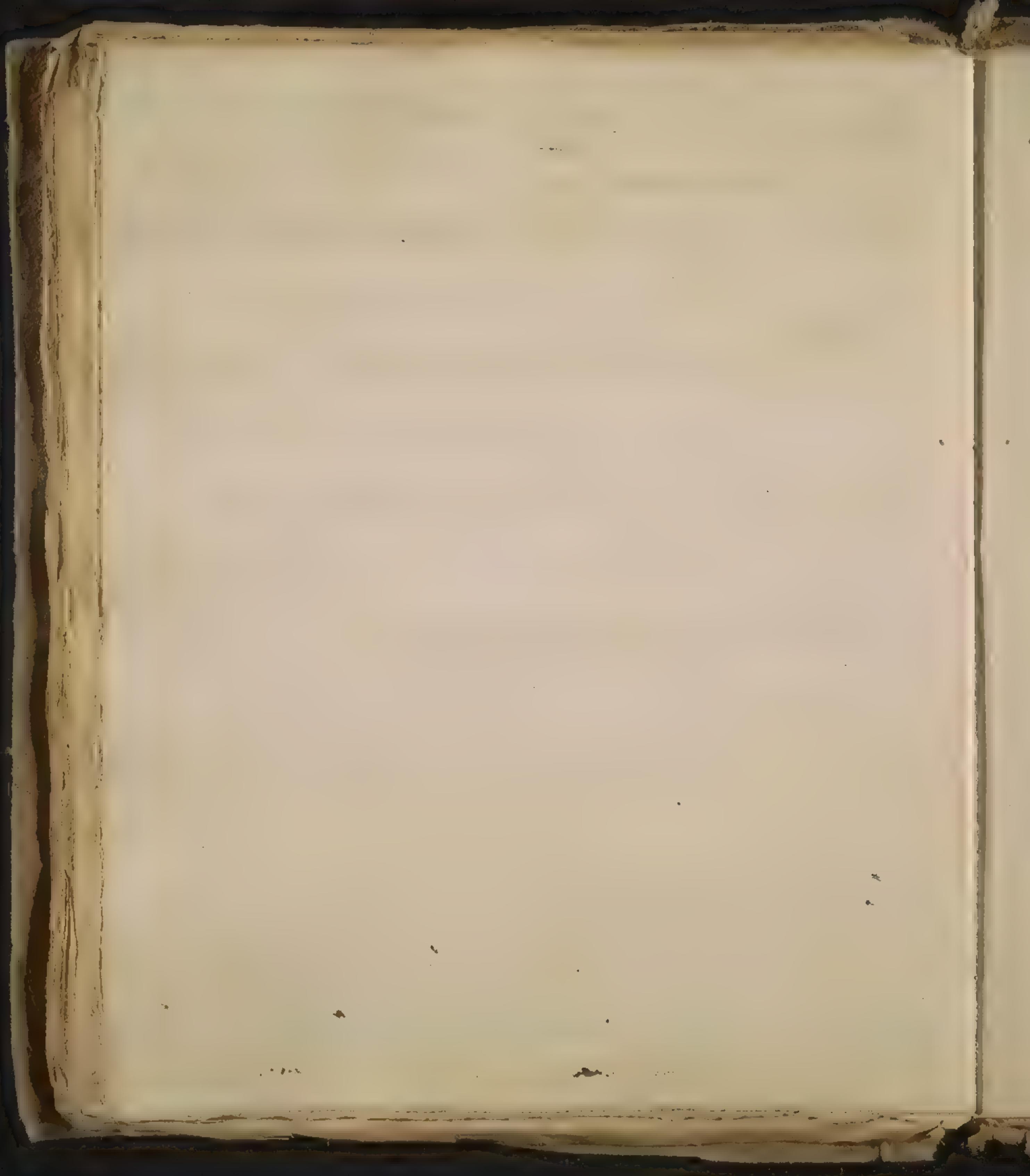
4 Let it not be thought dishonorable
to the illustrious names that have been
mentioned to add to them, the humble



Name of Dr Brown as the author of a System of physice. The things which are disposed,
I leave the things which are not" are sometimes chosen by divine providence to confound
~~the~~ ~~the~~ pride of sense as well as of
religion. Let us do homage to genius where-
ever it is to be found. for it is an emanation
of from the Deity, for its business is to discover
the relation of things as they appear to the divine
mind. Dr Brown was educated however, and
when ^{bred to an humble mech: employment.}
~~If he~~ ^{studied} arriving at the state of man-
hood he applied himself to classical & mathe-
matical learning, and afterwards applied
himself to the ~~studie~~ ^{studied} of Medicine in the
University of Edinburgh. He was my fellow
Student in the years 1766-67 & 68, and I well



remember that ~~not only his diligence~~³⁰ in
often anticipated his industry and
to have often sought ^{the} attending lectures, but listened with equal
great pleasure
with ~~surprise & delight~~ to a ~~peculiar~~ ^{to the} bril-
liancy and ingenuity & brilliancy with
which he spoke upon all subjects, so as to
render even the most common thought
entertaining
agreeable in conversation. After attending
the medical lectures, he understood to
think for himself, and he soon afterwards
began to lecture upon the institutes
of medicine & the practice of physic. He
contested many of Dr Cullen's opinions
and refuted some of them. From an affecta-
tion of originality he chose new words
to express the same ideas, thereby giving
his system the complexion of a new one.



As far as I have been able to discover, I do not find that there are any great difference between the systems of Dr. Cullen & Dr. Brown. They both reject the humoral pathology, & they both apply ^{in the most extensive manner} extensively the laws of the nervous & the arterial system. Dr. Brown differs from Dr. Cullen chiefly in increasing the number of diseases from Debility & of course in the remedies which are proper to remove them. An accident led Dr. Brown to embrace the idea of what he calls Athenic diseases. He was much afflicted with the Atonic Gout, and was frequently relieved by stimulating medicines. This led him to suppose that of 100 diseases arose from debility, &

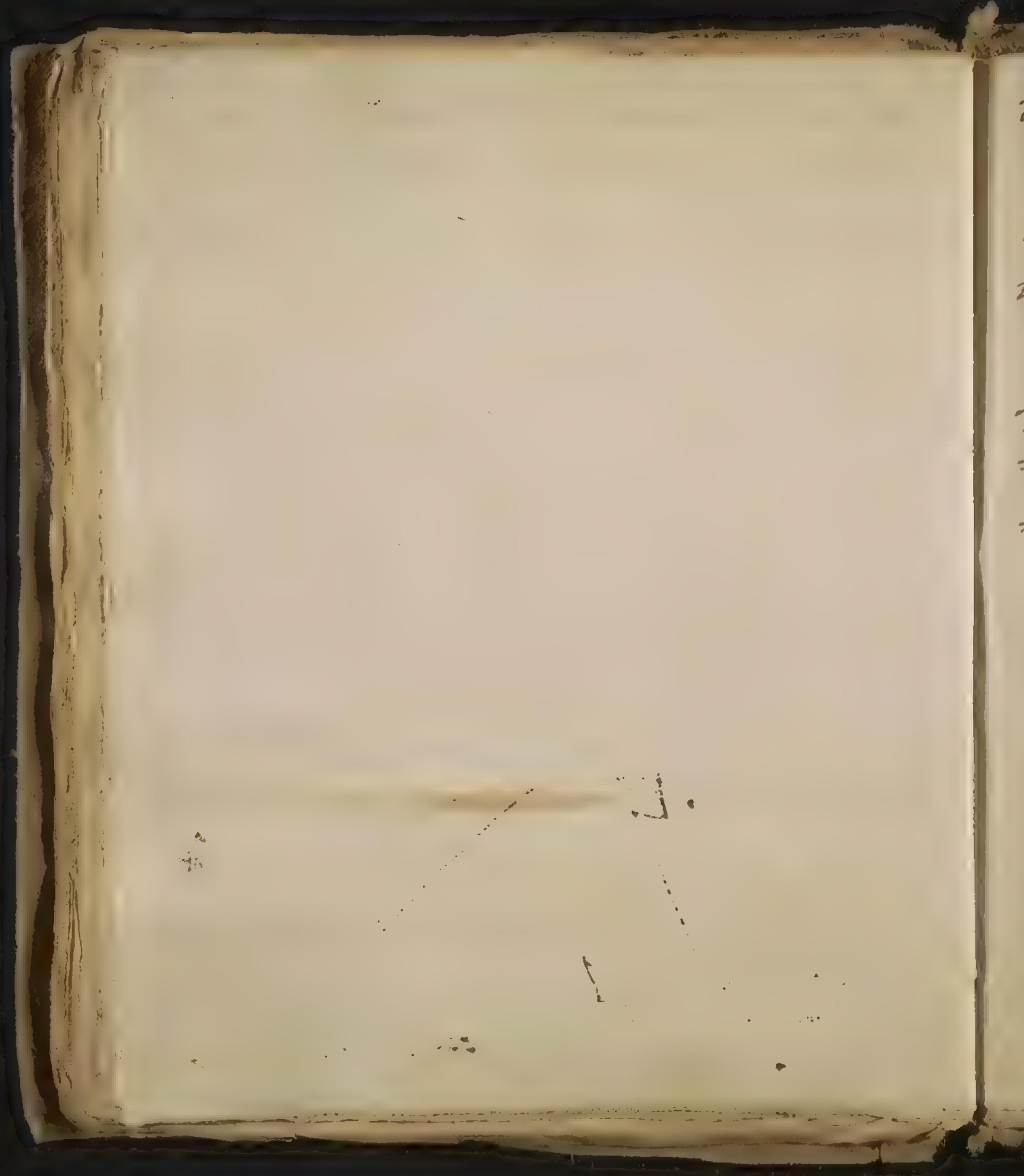
V One of his universal remedies, wills viz:
Ardent spirits shall meet with our reverest
reverberation, & all of them shall be quarded
in such a manner ^{the use of} as to prevent to derive the greatest benefit
from them. —

stimulating medicines
were to be used only by ~~the tonic~~ ^{the} ~~second~~ —
the chief of which he supposed to be Opium
From ~~such~~ ^{the} an examination which I
have been able to give this System I am
disposed to believe it amounts to little more
than Dr. Fuller's System simplified & extended.

- It is however entitled to our attention,
and will I have ~~wish~~ ^{no} doubt ^{lead to} prove the
foundation of many useful inquiries &
discoveries in medicine. ~~I would do~~

Should it asked which of those Systems
of Physic that have been mentioned, I shall
adopt in the ensuing course of lectures, I
should reply ^{no one} ~~neither~~ of them, but a part
of them all.

As, among ⁱⁿ the different systems of
religion, those truth & error are divided



different 33 among them all,
in nearly equal proportions, so I suppose it is
in physick that no system is so erroneous
that has not some truth in it, & none so
true that has not some error blended with it.

As a servile attachment to any one
system of religion, often leads to errors both of Opin-
-ion & practice, so also an exclusive attach-
-ment to any one system of physic leads to
errors in opinion, and mischief in the
treatment of diseases. —

~~The transcendental school~~

I consider Dr. Fuller as the Columbus
of medicine, ~~[of a new & grand epoch]~~
~~of the truth of many of his principles~~
~~I cannot yet feel the want of a position~~
~~religious~~
~~to desist from]~~

I view Dr. Brown ~~as~~ in the light of

V I shall only add further upon this subject that - Theory
It was by the successful application of Dr Brown's ^{lately} ~~doctrines~~
of madness that Dr Willis ^{in the course of the} triumphed over the physicians
King of Britain & ~~of~~ over all the physicians of the Royal
Family. It is said the Dr had acquired his benefit of ~~in~~ ^{the} ~~benefit of instruction~~

In every Attempt to establish principles in
Medicine, I shall keep a steady eye upon
the climate of our country, & upon the
present state of society & manners of the
^{inhabitants} people of the United States. — These, will make
a departure from the Opinions & practice
of European physicians in some instances
absolutely necessary. —

a man who explores & describes a country which has been previously discovered. After the application of his principles to ~~explore~~^{the} case of Titianus -
 -mann - madep ^{mann} -
 Hemoptysis &c, the pulmonary Consumption
 which I have given to the world, or taught
 in my lectures, I cannot
 be supposed to be unfriendly to his opinions,
 & practice in many diseases. I call them
 his principles, but some ^{it is well} of you know
 that I had adopted & taught them, in the
 during the late war & ^{done}
 University long before I had heard that Dr
 Brown had broached an original idea
 in medicine. —

I have learned & unlearned, believed & disbelieved, & smashed so many speculative opinions in medicine, that

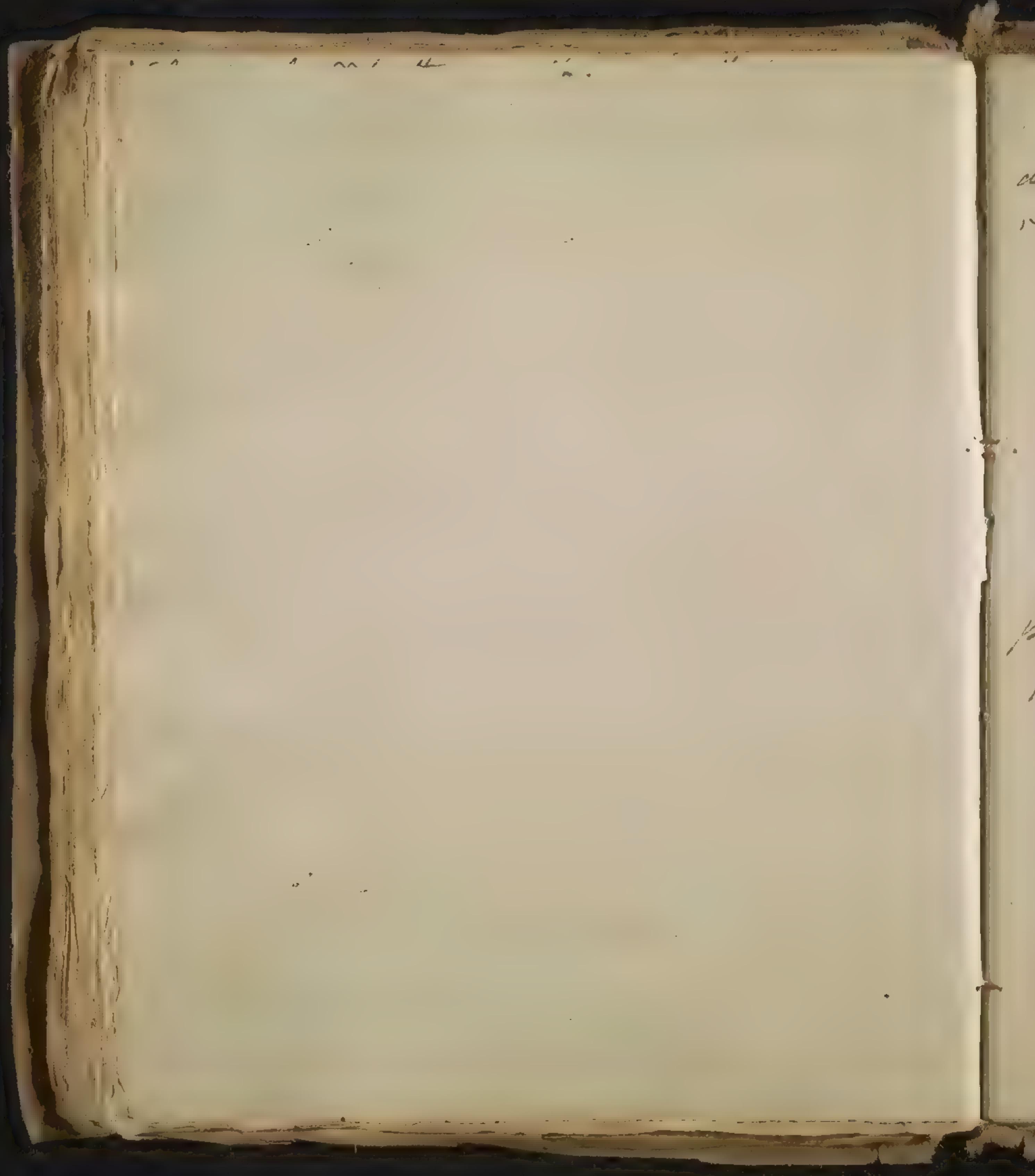
Smallpox & other ven. 4: 50 p.m. 18

In describing the diseases of the brain, I shall ^{deliver}
a few observations
~~endeavours~~ upon the families of the mind,
and the reciprocal influence of the body & mind
upon each other in diseases. ^{The Science of} Metaphysicks
is the ^{knowledge} of a physician, & it never
can be stripped of the remains of the jargon
which it has contracted at in the Schools,
still ~~the~~ ^{regarded by you} physician & ~~doctors~~ ^{to keep}
it is corrected by the ~~principles~~ ^{principles} a thorough
knowledge of the laws of matter & motion
as they appear in the human body. —

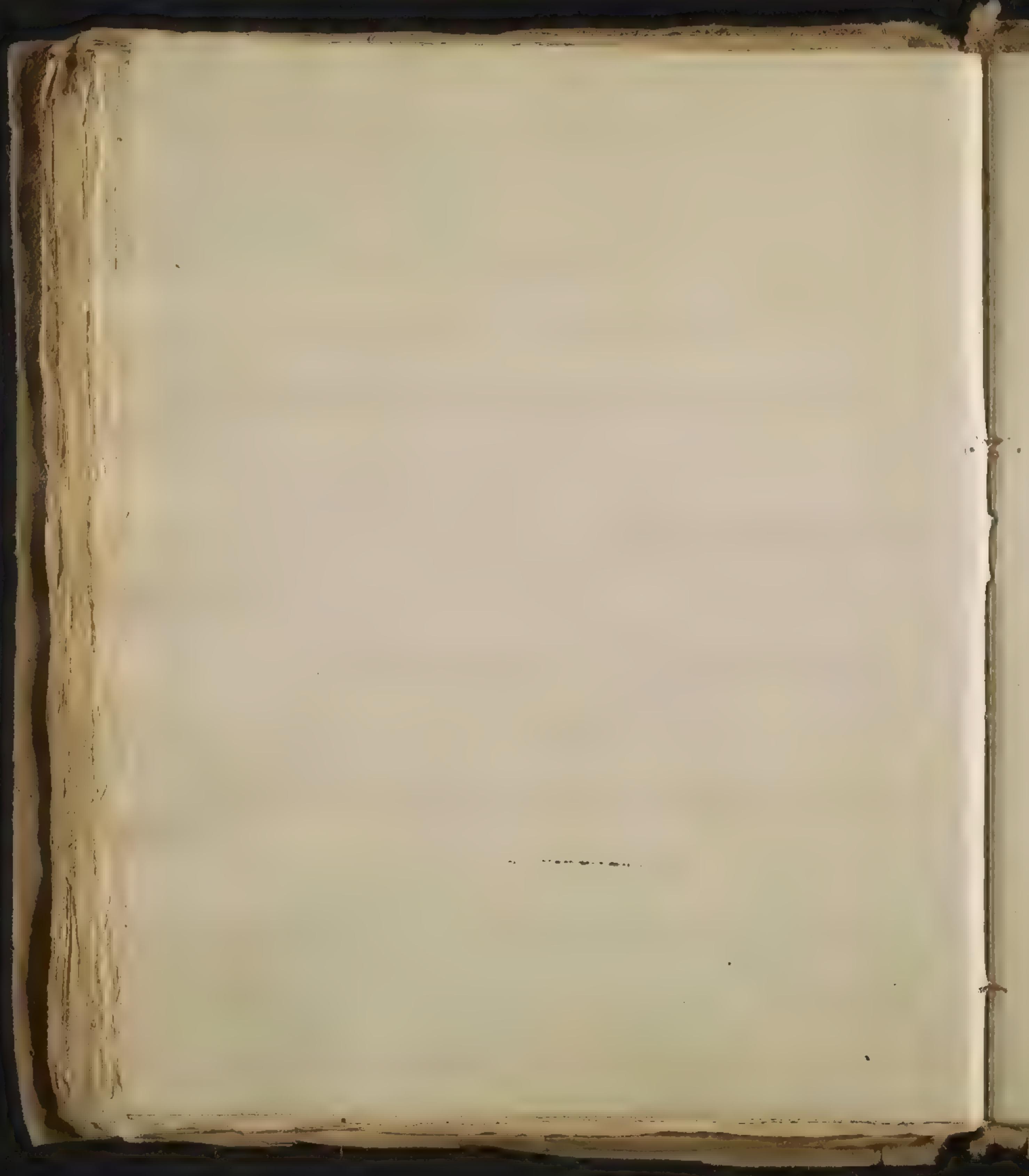
I confess I feel a great deal of timidity in
submitting to any new principles, or in sup-
porting old ones. This difference in my own
judgment will lead me to be more industrious
in collecting facts, — for facts, are the morality
of physic. —

In treating upon diseases, I shall aim
principally to give an accurate history of their
remote - predisposing - occasional causes —
— I shall endeavor to distinguish diseases
carefully from each other, & ^{shall} conclude
with the method of cure. ^{& if I can}
explain the proximate cause of a disease,
I shall attempt it. —

In expressing my difference upon the
subject of proximate causes, let it not



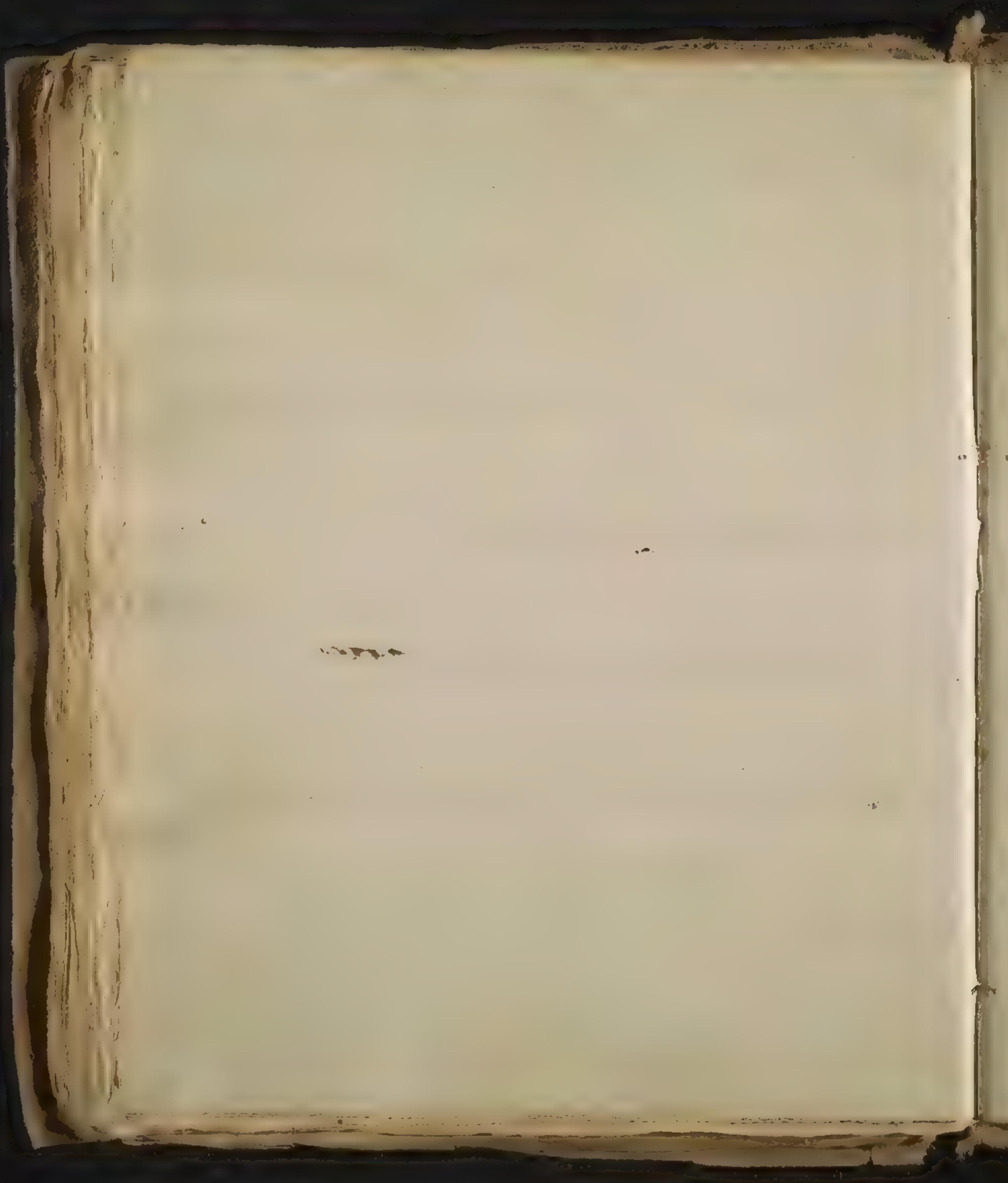
be supposed that I mean decline the theory of
 diseases ~~in a course of lectures upon physic.~~
 in a course of lectures ~~upon~~ ^{the practice of} physic. From
 from it. ~~we~~ ^{Theories are not only} we consider medicine
 as advancing toward perfection until
 we are enabled to explain the cause of
 every disease. - Theory is useful as it leads to
 observation. In general, ^{Theories should} it is a good plan
~~to establish~~ to arise out of facts, but in some instances even
 preconceived
 theories lead to the discovery & selection
 of facts. ~~It was not~~ Sir Isaac Newton
 preconceived his sublime system of philoso-
 phy before he demonstrated it by facts &
 experiments. ~~After what was said formerly~~
 Principles are
 Theory is natural to the mind of man;
 & a physician who renounces theory



resources at the same time human reason. A man can as well cease to think, as cease to arrange facts under general principles. — If Dr. Johnson reasoned upon diseases, what physician will attempt to describe or cure a disease without it? —

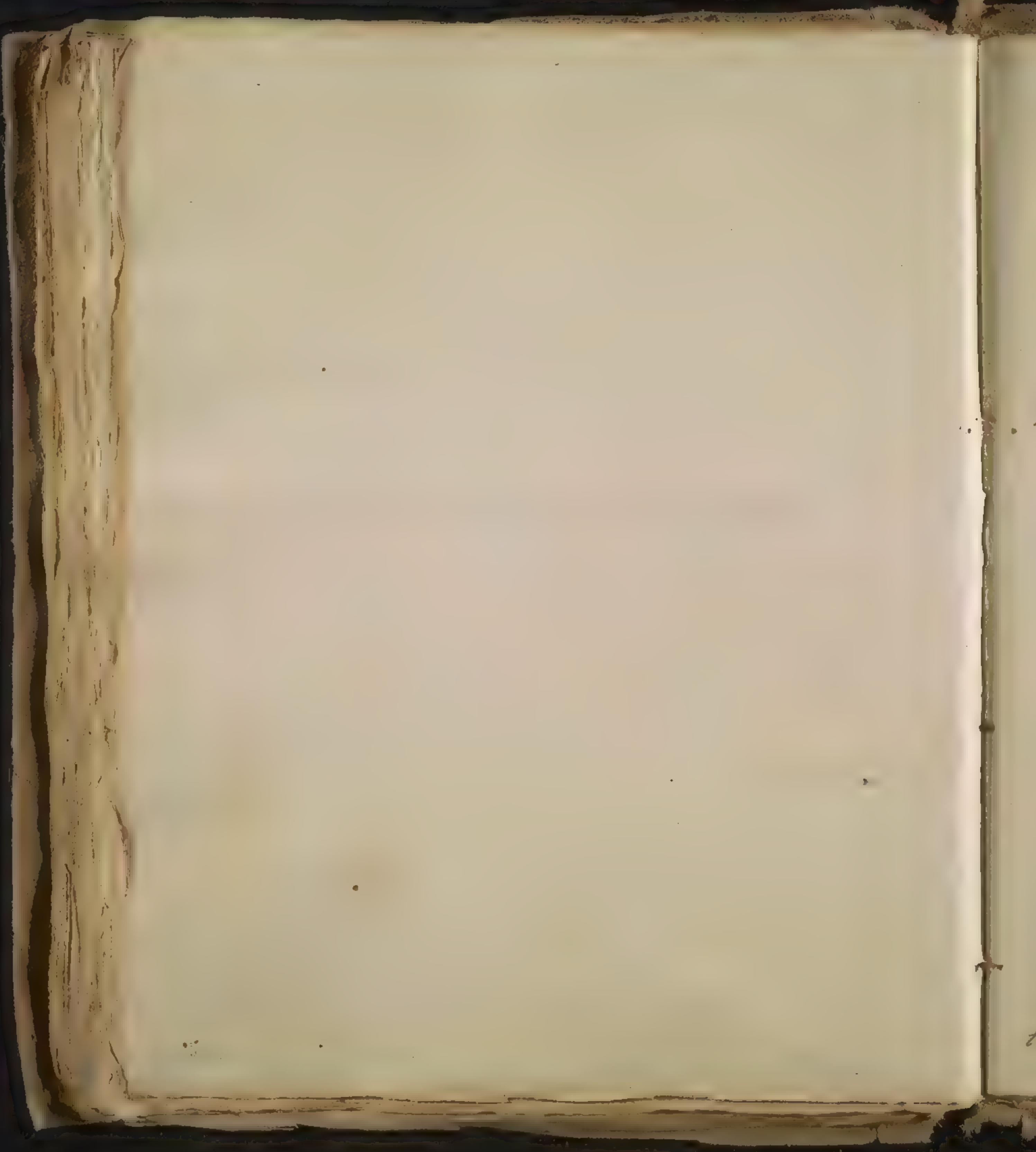
In looking for perfection in Medicine, it is necessary that we should wait for perfection in other branches of Science.

Truth is an Unit, and all the its pastilles numerous & fractions must be collected together before we shall be able to behold any one of them in a state of perfection — This idea should enlarge the views



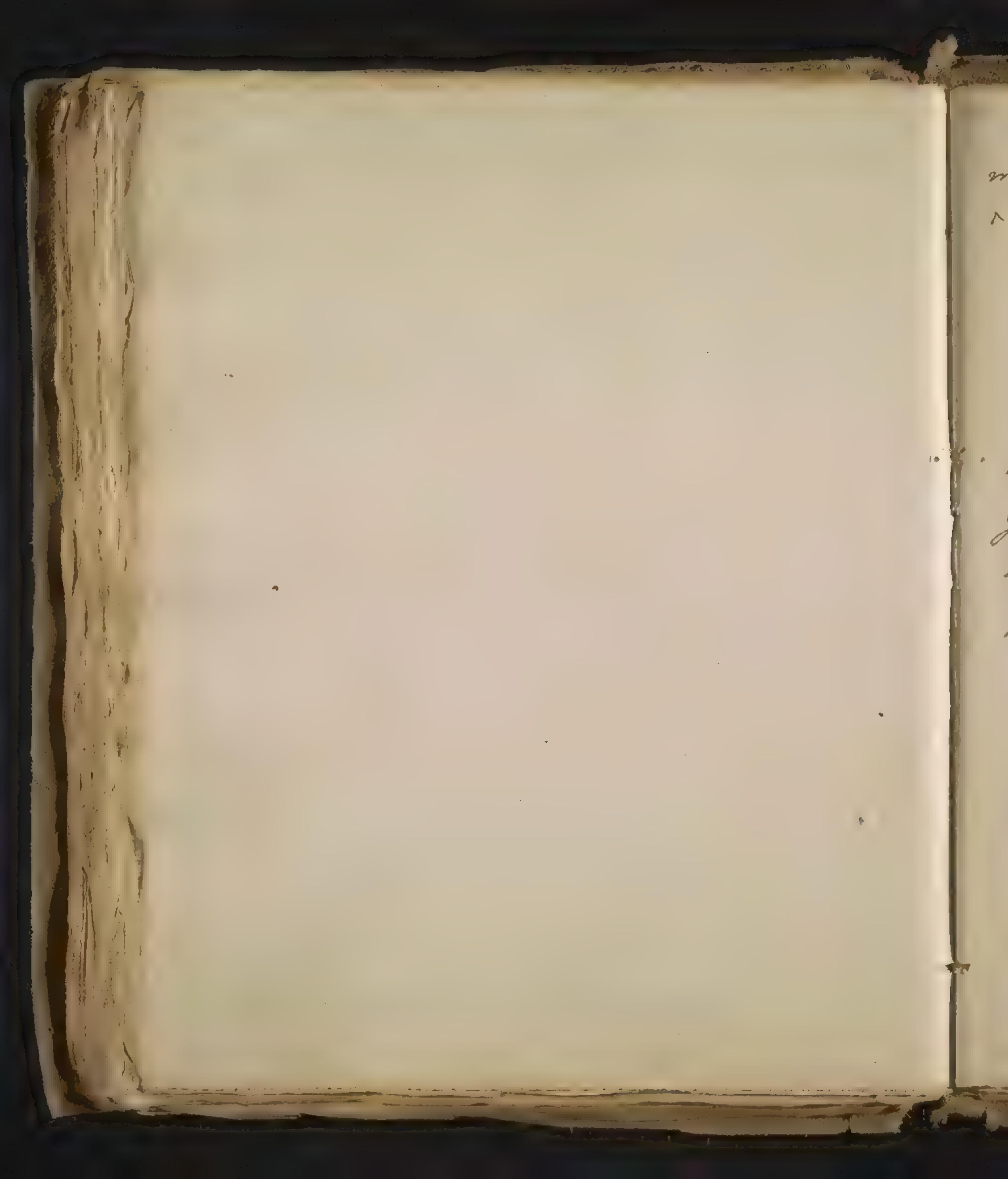
Inquiries of a physician & lead him
to embrace the whole circle of ^{the} Sciences
in his inquiries. It furnishes ^{a treatise of medicine} ~~begin~~ at the
same time with an apology for the difficulty
or impossibility of explaining the proximate
causes of many diseases. —

~~While I wish to exempt you from~~
~~diseases~~
~~I promise you~~ ^{in delivering the theories of -}
~~I promise you~~ ^{attempt} ~~nothing~~ ~~but~~ ~~of this~~
publicly, pledge myself never to ^{to} teach
you any thing that I do not believe or
understand. I will go further - I promise
that if ~~I have~~ ^{I should} unfortunately
be led to communicate an opinion
to you that subsequent observations or
experiments discover to be erroneous,



I will publicly retract it, for I consider
truth ^{only}, to be knowledge, & that labouring
attempt to defend an error, is only labour-
ing to be more ignorant. —

would I be deterred by the fear of
falling into mistakes from venturing to
deliver conjectures, where demonstration
cannot be obtained. - ~~that one be so~~
Inevitable should these conjectures be em-
-nous they will notwithstanding serve
the cause of truth - for I believe with Mr.
Fontenelle that the number of false opinion,
upon all subjects is limited. Every unuse-
-eful conjecture therefore removes a
part of the rubbish which obstructs the
access to truth, and thereby facilitates
to the sweep of ^{contributes} a future inquiries. - As moral good ~~is~~



40

known to mortals only thro' the medium of
moral & ^{so} evil, perhaps truth can be discovered ^{by them} only.
Thro' the medium of evil. error.

To encourage us to diligent enterprise
in investigating the causes & cures of
diseases, let us recollect the ^{how} many diseases
we now subject to our art which a few
years ago eluded the power of medicine. ^{The} ~~the small pox has~~ have in a
intermitting fever - ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~leprosy~~ ^{the} ~~viper disorder~~
great degree ceased to be mortal. The last of these,
diseases according to Dr. Whist used to carry off
~~10.~~ part of the human race before the discov-
ery of inoculation. In the ~~visit~~ of the
North near Edin^r: there is to be seen from the
town of Leith a small island ^{to the} on which
persons infected with the venereal disease
^{doomed to perish as incurable}
~~were~~ ^{doomed to perish} ~~resided~~ in a state of exile
from their friends & society. That disgraceful

✓ But medicine has done more than this; by
modem
it
By the institution of humane Societies
medicine has encroached upon the territories of death;
a near thirteen hundred persons apparently dead
have been restored to life, ^{especially} _{alone} by the humane
Society of London, in the course of ^{the last} 13 years.

ago 41

disorder has long ceased to be the reproach
of medicine, and the persons ~~so~~ affected infected
with it are cured in without a violation
of the rights of humanity. ^{Duties} Many other
diseases might be mentioned, which have
ceased to be incurable; and of those which
we are as yet unable to cure, there is
rarely one, which medicine is not
able to palliate, and thereby to smooth
the avenues of death. —

The ^{republican} forms of government of the United ^{States}
are favorable to boldness & freedom of inquiry.
Thus medicine is commoner with many other
arts & sciences have felt the effects of it.
Successful treatment ^{use of mercury} of the different species of
~~illusions~~ the Sore Throat by means of mercury was
discovered in America. I will recollect the
time when the ^{the very name of the} *Cyanoche trachialis* or

V It might afford us some instruction to inquire
into the causes which have contributed to
the rapid advancement of Medicine within
the last 30 years. A principal one I believe
to be

is the disuse of the Latin language as a
vehicle of the public lectures in the Univer-
sities of Scotland, & the present prevailing
fashion of publishing all medical books
(except the inaugural disert^{ns}) in the English
language. Even these are now frequently
translated by their authors to ^{introduce} enable them
into general notice.
~~to publick lectures~~. By this new & enlightened

Mode of communicating medical knowledge,
~~in medicine~~
& it has attracted the notice & excited the in-
-quiries of ingenious men in all professions,
and thereby ~~as~~ a kind of galaxy has
been created in the hemisphere of Medicine.
— Our Science has moreover by a power

commonly called⁶¹²

the disease known by the ~~name~~ ^{name} of the
~~name~~ could never be heard by the father or mother
~~name~~ ^{parents} ~~name~~ it was
Fever excited palpore ~~consequence~~ of it was
of young children without ^{a painful} emotion - so
~~wanted too the pleasure of the~~
great was its fatality; But it is now seldom
mortal. Even the Cholera Infusion which
formerly carried off, nearly half the Children
that were born in our city, has been checked
in its mortality by the influence of ^{exercise -}
generous diet, & country ^{air.} It is impossible
to mention these facts, without ^{entertaining} ~~anticipate~~
a hope that such changes are about to
take place in the moral & political fate
of our Country as will it a more safe &
agreeable abode for ^{to man,} ~~the~~ ^{the} abode for children
extraordinary mortality of children seems to
have arisen from the operation of that God-
-ness which delivers from evils to come. ✓

an English drop been prepared to associate
more easily with other Sciences, which have
~~laid aside their Among ignorant
long ago been deloused from reading and~~
and from each
→ some & report. It is with singular satisfac-
tion that I am able to add in this place,
that medicine has escaped from the Bastile
of the Latin language in the University
of Cambridge in the State of Massachusetts. In
spite ~~contingent~~ ^{barbarism} of the last vestige of the barbar-
~~language~~ ^{the} ^{16th} century, which remains in the
Scotish Universities of Scotland, they have lately
honoured two ^{English} authors of two ^r inaugural
dissertations ^{with} degrees in Medicine.

progress

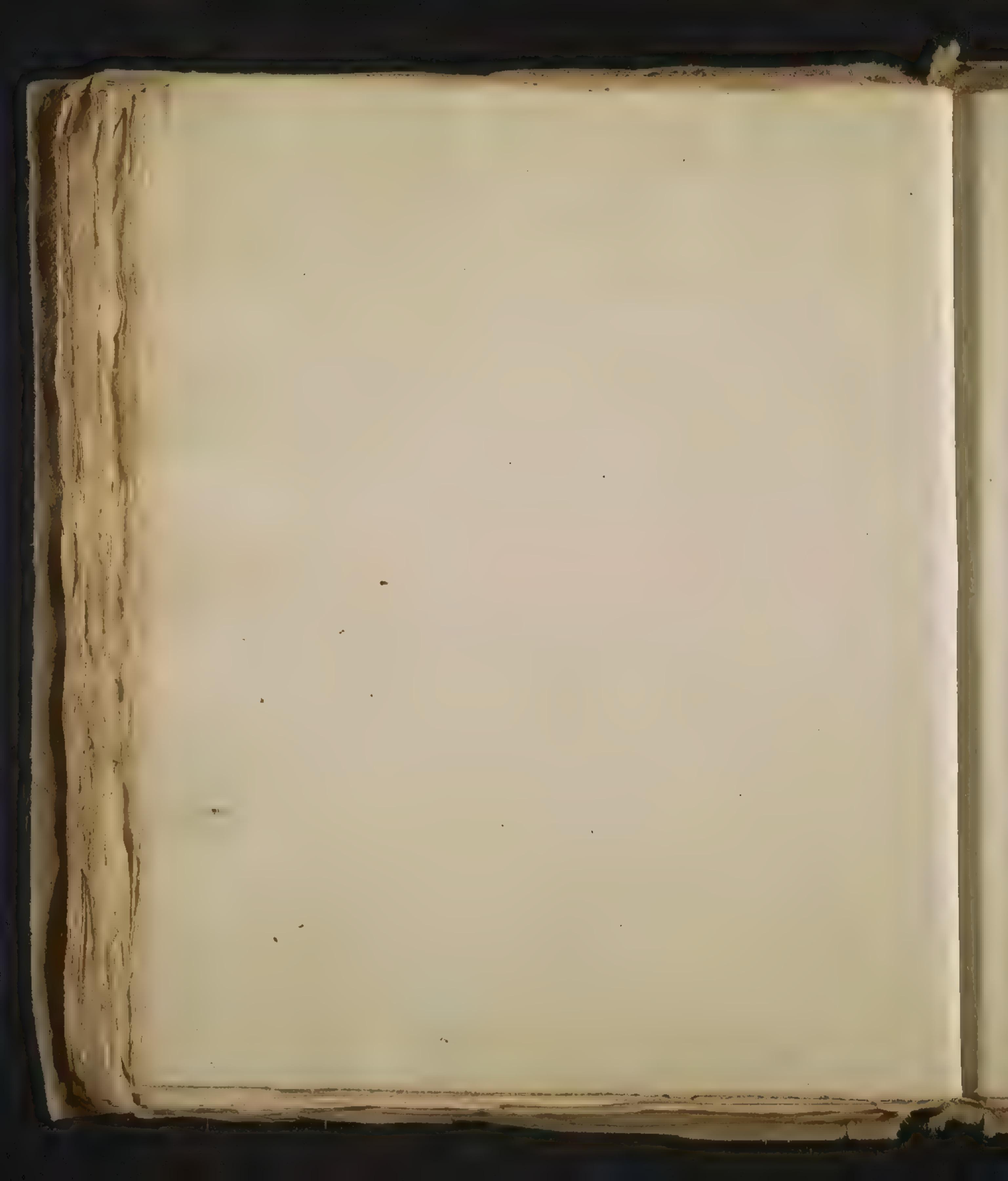
In contemplating the ~~experts~~ of medicine
in the world, & tha in particular in the United
States, I am naturally led to take notice of
the benefits that are to be expected from the
medical institutions in the city. The College of
physicians - the hospital - & the Dispensary
are all ~~on~~ ⁱⁿ courses of medicine. But But
this is not all - the fathers & founders of the
Medical School of Philadelphia have come
forward & taken their beloved offspring ^{under}
their protection. - To the ~~two~~ ^{These} of the Sons of
the College respectable for their abilities &
knowledge have been ^{called upon by them} educated to fit them
to assist in the extending the empire of
science & humanity in America. -

- For the appointment ^{to} which I have this
day devoted myself I beg you would accept

✓ They moreover promise much aid to the
agriculture - manufactures & commerce
of our country. - ^{The celebrated} ~~He deserves~~ Sweden
such great [&] ~~his discoveries in~~ obligations to him by the application
of natural history & botany to those important
objects, that he was lamented when he died.
6 in a short eulogium delivered by the King
of Sweden from his throne.

~~Friendly medical Science will descend in
with honor & safety to posterity when we
have paid our debt to nature~~

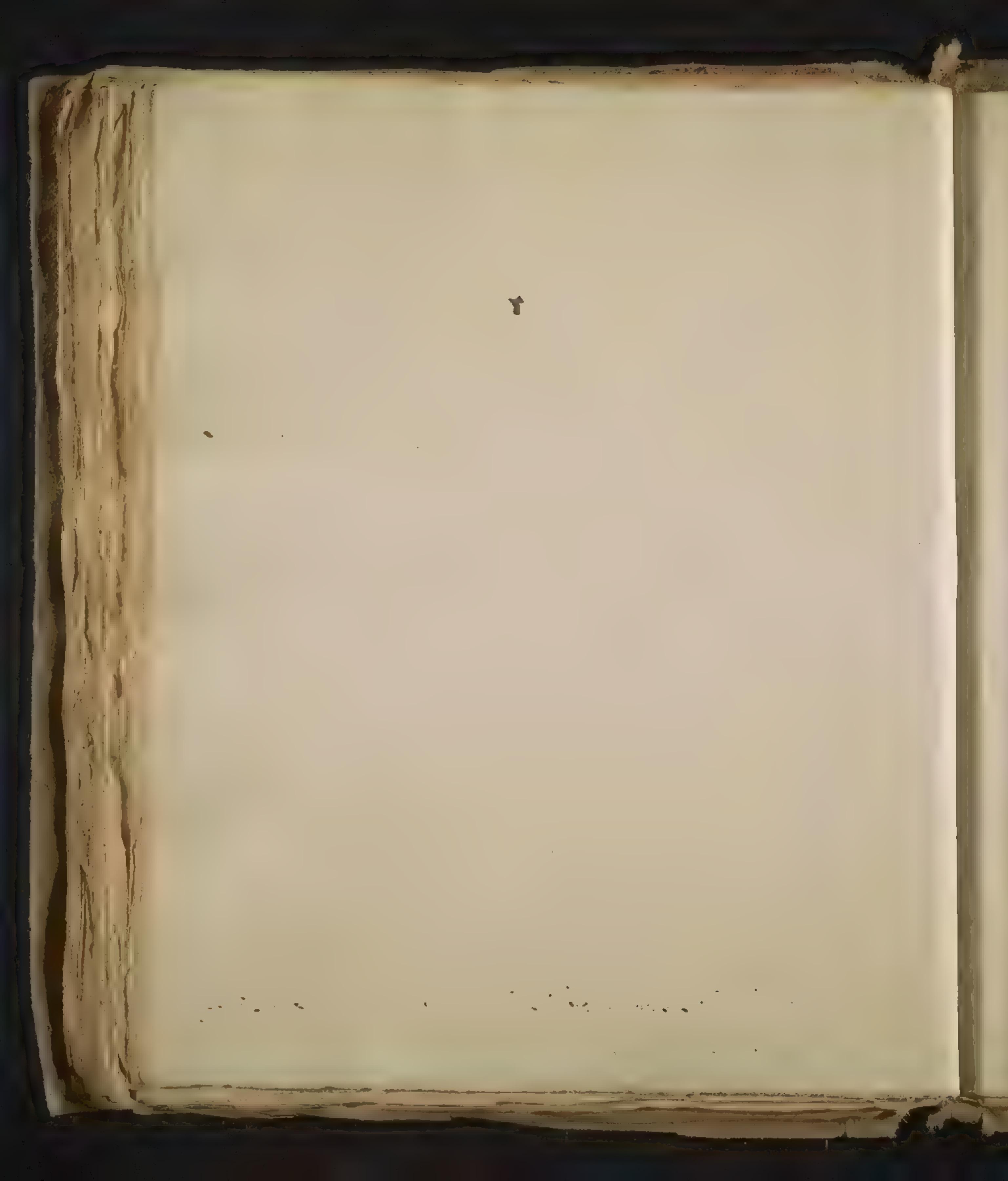
to the By the establishment of a professorship
of Natural history & Botany in our College,
much benefit will arise to medicine,
for they those important branches of
knowledge ^{are} the first links of the great
chain which connects Material -
Medica - Chemistry - & the practical
of physic together. From the talents
of the Gentlemen who have been called
^{this day} honored with Chairs in the College
~~upon their application~~ at the letter
of license in our College we hope medicine
will descend with safety & honor to
posterity after those of us who are



advancing in life have paid the due our
last debts to Nature & Society. —

Gent: I shall begin my course by deli-
vering a few ^{preliminary} lectures upon
the animal Economy. Dr Cullen's Phys-
iology methodica
is I shall continue to be ^{the} textbook
of my lectures on the practice of Physic.

Having prepared ^{a few} lectures
upon the application of the principles
of Philosophy - Chemistry - Medicine &
Economy to domestic & culinary pur-
poses, I shall connect them with
the last ^{some part of the} lectures
upon the cure of diseases. The subjects
of these lectures are important
in the highest degree, and could they



be handled as they deserve to be, they
would become the most useful parts
of a physician's & a gentleman's edu-
cation. — ~~Teaching~~^{One of the} Science will
needs all its objects to communicate
all its blessings ^{till to mankind still}
"it is best known" ^{to use the words of lord}
^{Bacon} ~~to use the words of lord~~
Good Bacon to the bosoms of and
businesses of mankind". many of
the subjects that will be discussed in
these ^{Lectures} these domestic & culinary are
intimately connected with the preser-
vation of health, and all of them lead
philosophical
to the enjoyment of the conveniences
& pleasures of life.

— This is to be Dr. Smith's Lecture — very
well. — —

